THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1880.

Broadway Opera House. The Strategists. Nations. Duly's Thouse. At Arabin Night. Mellors. Fifth Avenus Thouter-Prairs of Postance. Mellors. Grand Opera House-The Streets of New York. Mating Maverly's Theatre-Tie Gailey Slave. Matines. Sow York Aquarium-Ports Tim's Cable. Hatises. New York Aquarium-Ports Tim's Cable. Hatises. New York Circus-72 and 130 Broadway. Hatises. Aible's timeden-Hearts of Start. Matines.

Park Theatre-Pairlet.
Standard Theatre-Princes Tota. Mailine.
San Francisco Ministrata-Broadwar and 19th st. heatre Comique-Maltigan Guarde' Corretmes. Your Paster's Theatre-Variety, Malines. Laion Square Theatre-French Plate Wallack's Theatre-She Moupe to Conquer,

Only One Year More.

If we can only see one more year begin as this year has begun, and as all previous years have begun, without having chronicled the election of any man to a third term of the Presidency of these United States, all will augur well for the continuance of the country's freedom through an indefinite period of time to come.

Let not the year 1880 witness so much as the serious nomination of a candidate to a third term; for though we do not think GRANT would be elected if nominated, yet to see the Republican party in its National Convertion put a candidate forward for a third term would have a good deal of influence to diminish the strength of the tradition against a third term.

If the scheme fails in 1880 it is more likely to fail till 1980-and that year as well as this we should like to record its failure with our own hand. We could stand a hundred years more of human life just for that one patriotic pleasure.

1880.

The year which begins to-day must, in the course of nature, witness events of wide and momentous import on both sides of the Atlantic. Not in the United States alone, but in all the chief European nations, and throughout Central Asia, there are signs that the coming twelvementh will be one of strain and crisis, of agitation and of change. Of the political and social problems which everywhere confront us, few, perhaps, will be fully solved; but in every case the conditions will have been materially altered for the better, or for the worse, when the next year rolls round.

To patriotic and thoughtful men, the year 1880 must indeed appear a culminating and decisive point in the history of the American people. On the voters of this country, in their sovereign capacity as a last court of appeal, it will devolve to determine whether a nation's will can be hereafter set at naught by shifts and devices unknown to the Constitution, or whether such encroachments on the birthright of the citizen shall be cut short forever. Four years ago, when here and there a clamor rose for armed resistance, sober men who thought they knew the fibre and the temper of this people pointed to the ballot box as the supreme, unerring vindicator of the right, and to the year 1880 as the epoch of a bloodless but tremendous retribution. By our present acts posterity will decide whether behind the calm, impassive attitude of 1876 lay the stern self-control and quenchless purpose of the patriot, or the dull, reckless unconcern of a commonwealth siready rotten and vowed to overthrow.

By the English nation, also, a question traught with large issues must be answered one way or the other during the twelve months to come. The last year of the present Conservative Parliament is at hand, and long before its expiration the political complexion of its successor will be designated If troubles at home and reverses abroad should eclipse the merit of the present Cabinet, and impel a soured and anxious people toward a sweeping change of front, then Mr. GLADSTONE would return to power no longer trammelled with the cautious traditions of the old Whigs, but free to carry out the most trenchant and subversive innovations. Radical alterations in the land laws would almost certainly follow; and, if the confident expectations of Nonconformists should be realized, the disestablishment and partial disendowment of the Anglican Church might not be long delayed. On the other hand, the foreign policy of the country would be totally transformed, and the place vindicated for England in the councils of the continent, at the Congress of Berlin, would be relinquished with the same indifference which beheld unmoved the seizure of the Elbe Duchies, the rupture of the treaty of Paris, the amputation of Alsace-Lorraine, and the swoop of Russia upon the Bosporus. The less of national dignity entailed by such a change of policy cannot be overestimated. Yet it cannot be denied that recent signs have seemed to indicate a revulsion of public sentiment toward the Liberal party, not so much from any sober assurance of better things as from a sullen discontent with things as they are.

Whatever may be the mutations of party exrength in Great Britain, the demands of Ireland are certain of a more attentive hearing. It may well be that no party will ever venture to undo the work of the union, and concede the coveted boon of an Irish Parliament. Neither is it probable that a majority in the House of Commons would, under any circumstances, sanction a measure looking to the wholesaie dispossession of Irish landlords. Outside, however, of these wild and exorbitant exactions, there is much which Ireland may reasonably claim. and which, in the new adjustment of politleal forces, she may not ask in vain. In any distribution of parties which now seems possible, the compact and resolute group of Home Rulers should be able to turn the balance of power.

In France the permanence of any Ministry throughout the ensuing year is extremely problematic, in view of the composition of the Chamber of Deputies. In the Republican majority, there are at least three groups whose aims and principles are essentially incapable of fusion. Neither is strong enough to rule for a single day without compromise and cooperation-without a sories of transactions in which convictions must be sacrificed and personal ambitions folled. In the face of a vigilant and implacable Right, and of a discordant Left, it is difficult to see how even Gambetta could long maintain himself in office; and there is reason to believe that one of his first measures in the event of his assuming power might be to advise a dissolution of the present chamber. That would certainly be the course adopted by Julia Simon, should Radical dissentons finally compet the nominal Executive to confide the task of government to the moderate Republicans.

It would be far from easy to forecast the the coming twelvementh. It is vain to deny outdo fools in gew-gaws? that the unifinehing support of the antihas weakened the progressive Republicans | foreign Ministers? throughout the rural districts, and has arfaved against them a force which every | Gov. Van Zandt is an estimable gentle- | magiarism theory. It would be wise, neverthe- | have devised a more effectual sethod of accomplishing it

ably see the further consolidation of the empire. There is little doubt that the quarrel with the Papacy will be made up by substantial concessions on the part of Bis-MARCK, and that the Ultramentanes, with their hundred votes in the Reichstag, will, at decisive junctures, be rallled to his supnort. We may look to see the disinterration of the National Liberais go on, and many of their least conscientious members sell themselves to the Chancellor on his own terms. No great advance can be expected from the party of progress during the twelvementh, while against the Socialists the savage laws extorted in a moment of panie will be continued in full force. The absorption of Prusslan railways by the State, already sanctioned by the Landtag, will be followed in the imperial Parliament by a bill looking to the purchase of the whole German network. The Reichstag will also be requested to vote a military budget for a fresh term of five years in advance, and, having thus in a large measure stripped itself of the control over the purse, it will coolly be enjoined to accept blennial sessions. In a word, the Parliamentary farce inaugurated by BISMARCK may approach its finale in the year which has now opened, In Austria-Hungary the guarantees of in-

ternal development and external tranquillity bid fair to prove exceptionally good. In her defensive alliance with Germany she has acquired substantial security for the peace of Europe, and the establishment of her army on an immutable basis, for a term of ten years, affords, perhaps, the best assurance that BISMARCK will keep faith with her. She will certainly have nothing to fear on the side of Italy. The latter country will go on struggling beneath a fiscal burden wholly disproportioned to its strength, and will need all the energies of its Government to stifle the violent discontent of Florence and other urban communities, as well as of the rural populations in the half famished south. We shall probably see a dissolution of the Italian Parliament, and a material widening of the suffrage is promised before the next election. The effect of the expanded franchise cannot at present be foretold, because Pope Lgo has not yet openly signified his will as to the participation of the clerical party in elections. Each of his public acts and utterances, however, has attested an attitude very different from that of his predecessor, and his course toward Italian polities will be watched with engerness throughout the coming year.

From present indications, nothing of deelsive moment may be expected to occur in the Balkan Peninsula. The lingering question of the Greek boundary may possibly be settled, but not upon the lines claimed by the Greek Commissioners, unless Lord Bea-CONSFIELD should be succeeded by a philhellenist at the head of the English Government. In Asia Minor the Porte will continue to promise much, and to perform but little. On the whole, slow decay, and not violent disruption, will, in all likelihood, be the destiny of the Ottoman State for a twelvementh to come. While the German-Austrian league endures, she has nothing to dread from Russia, and that empire will have enough upon its hands in the renewed agitation of Poland, and through the implacable resolve of Russian conspirators to wrest at least a measure of self-government from the house of ROMANOFF. During 1880 the sole aggressive movements of Russia may be looked for in Central Asia.

The unsuccessful expedition against Mery will be followed in the coming spring by the despatch of a double column from KAUF-MANN's headquarters at Tashkent and also from the Caspian. Such an undertaking is indispensable to the recovery of Russian prestige in Turkistan, and we shall not be surprised to hear that the stronghold of the Tekke-Turkomans is captured in this second assault. The Russians may as well, however, abandon their designs on Herat, the ability of Gen. ROBERTS to Yout the Afghan forces without any assistance from India having sufficiently demonstrated the capacity of the English commanders to hold Afghanistan. Long before the first Muscovite column debouches in the Mery, the troops of Gen. oasis of TYTLER and Gen. STEWART, moving with the dawn of spring from Candahar, will have made themselves masters of Herat. According to present appearances, at least two of the Akrhau passes will be linked by rail to the bases of military supplies on the Anglo-Indian frontier, before the present year has closed. Events in this quarter of the world will, however, depend directly on the vicissitudes of English politics. The advent of a GLADSTONE Cabinet would almost certainly entail a prompt withdrawai of the British troops beyond the Solyman range, and in that case the Russian longing for Herat might be satisfied.

Such are some of the events already foreshadowed by the facts before us, and whose occurrence would fall strictly within the lines of probability. It only remains to note among the significant issues which the new year may disclose, the career of territorial absorption on which Chill seems about to enter. That wave of southward conquest which the Inca lords of Cuzco had started just before the arrival of the Spaniards, is now reversed, with a prospect of more durable results. In the narrow strip of coast land between the Andes and the sea there is room for one powerful nation, but not for three or four. It may be that the scheme of consolidation and union which the Incas conceived, and which SIMON BOLIVAR contrived for a moment to reproduce, may be at least begun in the year 1880 by a people not unfitly called the English of South America.

A Good Man Assigns a Bad Reason. Gov. VAN ZANDT of Rhode Island is reported to have reconsidered his acceptance of the Russian mission and to have decided to decline it on account of the insufficiency

of the salary. We avait ourselves of the occasion to say we entirely dissent from the doctrine, so much pressed of late, that our principal foreign Ministers should be paid higher salaries. We do not send governmental agents abroad to contend in rivalry of show with the Ministers of monarchies which wrest large sums from their oppressed subjects by officus and enforced taxation.

Many a rich candy maker or pill manufacturer can cast in the shade the President of the United States-when we have a President-in estentatious display. Should we on that account raise the President's salary result of an election held in France during , to a quarter of a million so that he may

Why, any more, should we compete with Catholic bill introduced by Junis Franky other Governments in making displays by

The whole thing is childish and barbartan.

doings since their appointment, and it is an interesting but melancholy piece of reading. The total liabilities of the bank when the liquidators entered upon their duties, Oct. 22, 1878, were about \$64,000,000, and the assets about \$33,000,000, leaving a deficiency of about \$26,000,000. For this enormous deficiency each shareholder was jointly and everally liable to the full extent of property, no matter how small his holding or how little his personal interest in the shares. Though he had but a single share, and though his title was that of a mere trustee without benefit to himself, it made no difference. He could be compelled, not merely to pay his proportion of the bank's debts, but also to contribute to make up the quota of fellow shareholders who were unable to respond. This fact and the proceedings taken in consequence have rendered the bank's failure one of tragic importance to hundreds of families.

From the assets so far the liquidators have realized about \$24,000,000. On Nov. 13, 1878, they assessed the shareholders pro rati, \$500 for every \$100 of stock, or \$21,000,000 on the outstanding capital of \$4,200,000. This first assessment alone exhausted the means of many of the shareholders, and at the time the report was made up it, had only yielded \$10,500,000. In March, 1879, a second assessment was, therefore, laid on the shareholders still solvent of \$2,250 per \$100, amounting altogether to \$39,000,000. This assessment has produced \$11,500,000, making altogether about \$22,000,000 to be added to the \$24,000,000 collected from the bank's assets, or \$46,000,000 toward paying the \$64,000,000 of debts. Preferred creditors took \$8,000,000 of the money, and the expenses of the liquidation \$500,000 more. The general creditors have been paid \$37,000,000, or two-thirds the amount of their claims, leaving about \$18,500,000 still to be provided for, without counting interest. The uncollected assets of the bank will, it is thought, produce \$14,000,000, leaving \$4,500,000 and the interest to be contributed by 269 shareholders out of the original 1,819, the other 1,550 having been completely ruined by the two calls already made. The liquidators hold out hopes of another dividend of 9 per cent. to the creditors very soon, but after that their proceedings will be slow and tedious.

One passage in the report is almost sublime in the immensity of the distress which it describes. Among the shareholders who were unable to meet the first call made on them, 599 in number, as the liquidators say, applied for a discharge of their obligations on making a complete surrender of their estates. Most of them also offered, with the assistance of friends, to pay the value of their estates, on being allowed to retain the same. Before accepting these offers a statement was required, verified by a declaration before a Justice of the Peace, according to a printed form, in which, in reply to a series of queries, information of the most minute character was demanded from the persons liable, as to their means and estate, and their expenditure since the stoppage of the bank. The information thus supplied was subjected to careful examination, and after the basis of an arrangement had been adjusted with each contributory, it was submitted to a committee of contributories; and after it had been approved by that committee it was submitted for final sanction by the court. Nearly six hundred persons thus gave up all they had in the world, content, like JoB, to escape with

their lives! The ruin, too, spread wider than the limits of the bank's own shareholders. Another Scotch bank, the Caledonian, held \$2,000 worth of City of Glasgow stock, and thus the shareholders in that bank became liable the debts of the City of G Consequently they began selling or transferring their shares to irresponsible parties in the hope of escaping assessments. Learning this, the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank requested the directors of the Caledonian to take steps for closing their register of shareholders. Negotiations ensued which resulted in an agreement that a petition for winding up the bank should be presented, as the only means available for having the register closed, and the process of substitution of probably impecunious for substantial shareholders arrested. Considerable delay took place under this petition, in the course of which the constitution of the Caledonian Bank was aftered to the effect of preventing any transfer of stock without the approval of the Board of Directors, and the petition for winding up was withdrawn. But the cloud still hangs over the Caledonian shareholders, though it is not probable that they will suffer to anything like the extent of those of the City of Glasgow Bank.

It is some consolation to us to reflect that the authors of all this misfortune—the directors of the bank-have been punished as felons, and that they, too, have been involved in the financial ruin of their constituents. But to the 1,550 persons they have reduced to poverty, and to the 260 still awaiting in dread the outcome of the liquidation, this will be small comfort. Their property is gone, the families of many are in want, and to some of them life presents no hope of recovery from the blow.

The Hayden Trial for 1880.

The trial of the Rev. Mr. HAYDEN, which has occupied no inconsiderable portion of the past year, will be continued in 1880, and promises to extend through several if not all of its twelve months.

The reports of the trial in THE SUN, which have been highly commended for their completeness and impartiality, will be continued in 1880 by the same careful and faithful

We venture to suggest that masmuch as many scientific experiments have been introduced in the course of this remarkable trial, the Edison electric light be tried next to see if that cannot illumine the darkness of the mystery.

Before Congress adjourned for the recess. no fewer than thirty-two bills had been introduced into the House of Representatives tinkering at the tariff. There will probably be quite as many added after the recess; and then if two out of the whole number become laws, it will be a remarkable success in legislation.

A ball, a banquet, and a bull fight are the attractions offered by Panama to M. DE LESSEPS, who is by this time, doubtless, at Aspinwall. But none of those amusements will help dig the

The Rev. Dr. LORIMER, the famous victim of a fatally retentive memory, has just had his salary raised from \$5,000 to \$6,000, and has declined the advance. This offer of an extra \$1,900 is supposed to betoken the belief of his Chicago parishioners in the unconscious reon as distinguished from the deliberate

Swindlers, Hars, and humburs were the terms applied by members of the Farmers' Club to those who make oleomargarine. They are harsh terms, but they indicate the bitterness of the quarrel between those who get butter in the old-fashioned way and those who make it from something else than milk.

The case of the Connecticut clergyman's wife who aroused herself from sleep and shot her husband with a pistol that was conveniently near, has a parallel in the deed of Miss Wand of Boston, who, under almost identical circumstances, killed her mother. Both women that they were conscious only bewilderment, and knew not what they did. Whether done while under somnambulism or insanity, the warning is loudly repeated of the danger of keeping loaded weapons within easy reach. For every time when it is useful as a protection, there are a score of times in which, through accident or intention, it is the means of shedding innocent blood. Men shoot each other in moments of excitement. Boys carelessly kill their playmates. Drunken men and crazy folks brandish weapons and imperit lives. There is too much of the pistol.

The following remarkable application has reached us from an interior town of Tennessee: "Sin: I would like to have you write me a speech upor the negative of the question enclosed. It should be about Silven minutes lone. It you are willing to undertake it write to me immediately what you will put up as good speech as can be done in the way of argument for. I you decline to do this, I would be thankful to know where I can get the same done."

We decline. It is not possible for us to un dertake any more writing than is already included in the demands of our daily work. Beides, let our correspondent think of the danger involved in his project. We once knew a very clever young fellow who employed a man of genius to write a commencement cration for him. The cration was delivered with great success, but the orator was ruined. Expecta-tions were excited which he was quite unable o meet, and his career, which began with a purchased brilliancy, ended in gloom, failure, and lisappointment.

Honesty is the best policy.

A general gloom and not a little disgust were visible yesterday on the faces of those who proposed to make New Year's calls to-day. Hackmen and the owners of livery stables were perhaps the only people who were cheerful at the prospects suggested by yesterday's weather.

GONZALES, who fired Tuesday's shot at King Alfonso, made no resistance to arrest. His act was one of audacity. Brief as is the time that King Alfonso has ruled over Spain, he has been shot at twice, the previous attempt, that of Moncasi, occurring in October of 1878, while his predecessor. King AMADEUS, was the subject of an attempted assassination in 1871. Germany, Russia, Italy, and Spain have had rare experience in attempts at king killing during the years 1878 and 1879. There have been, since May, 1878, two different attacks on Emperor William, two on the Czar, one on King, HUMBERT (not including the recent firing on his hunting party), and two on King Alfonso.

For the little black republic of Hayti the past year has been big with events. January found Hayti staggering under the havee of hurricane, in which crops were lost to the value of millions, and industries were crippled. Then came a fire that wiped out the city of Miragonne, and disaster that destroyed her two chief ships of war, leaving one vessel only, and that of inferior worth. The revolution that followed caused the loss of life and property. Nevertheless, Hayti contrived to trade some five millions of dollars with the United States in the twelvementh just ended. In proportion to her size Hayti has more stirring events than any of the republics.

The English and Russian missions are now fairly going a-begging. If all the rejected offers of diplomatic appointments under HAYES were published, the list would be long and suggestive. Even Dick McConmick rejected such an offer, as the correspondence he has recently caused to be published shows.

Commissioner Watson thinks that the principal of a public school who drinks rum and knocks down the man of whom the rum is purchased because he had asked the principal to pay for it, and who goes into school and opens the Bible with the smell of liquor about him, deserves something more than mild censure. The other members thought otherwise

Mr. MacLean's new year doesn't open happily. He thought that he had discovered a process for making diamonds, and the fact was telegraphed to the four winds of the earth Fade each earthly joy! Mr. MASKELYNE of the British Museum pronounces Mr. MACLEAR'S artificial diamonds a compound of silica.

The iron horse speeds over 3,800 more miles of railroad than it did a year ago. In Kansas more new track was laid than in any other State-498 miles; Minnesota, Iowa, and Dakota are next. That the construction is largely greater than in any year since 1872 is a sign of the times.

Mr. Justice Hunt Will Not Resign

Washington, Dec. 31,-Senator Edmunds has written to a friend that, in view of the pressure upon him to remain in the Senate, he has concluded not to accept the seat of Mr. Justice. Hunt on the bench of the Supreme Court. Considering there is no vacancy to be filled, and that Judge Hunt has no intention of resigning. this letter may be regarded as decidedly cool. even for the atmosphere of Vermont.

And it opens the question too, whether the Fraudulent President, or any person authorized to speak for him, made the tender of this place, with the occupant of it still living, to Mr. Edmunds. If this was not done, he could not well refuse an offer that never was made; and if it was done, the inquiry is proper, who outraged all decency in proposing to bestow an office without a vacancy, and to insult the incumbent

because of his infirmities? It is well known Judge Hunt is in feeble health, and that there is little hope of his ever being able to return to the bench. Recently, however, his condition has improved in some degree. He does not propose to resign without the pension allowed to Judges who have cross ed the line of sevents, and have served ten years. Not having attained that age, a special act is necessary to retire him, and Congress is indisposed to pass it until after the Prosidential election, because both parties are unwilling to let Hayes make a new appointment, having no faith in his promises.

Consequently, Mr. Econunds has either been imposed upon by the Administration, or he has gone out of the way, with an air of self-sacrifice, to decline a Judgeship that is not vacant, and could not be made vacant by any act of the appointing power.

Cameron's Tyranny.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 31 - The action of the Republican State Committee in Tuesday last, in directing that the State Convention Radi meet on Feb. 4 to select. delegates to the Republicar National Convention has aroused a spirit of indictation throughout the State in the ranks of the Republican party that is unprecedented in its history, and the names of the two statesmen upon

whom protane words fall the and fast are U. S. Grant and James Denald Cameron.

The general impression throughout the Commonwealth is that this while thing wastranged to dram and Cameron at the dinner given Grant last Sunday in Washington by Schater Cemeron. Grant saw a popular revulsion against his third-term interesions and feath that in organized to the protection of the contraction of t against his third term preteisions, and found that in or der to prevent the election of delegates to the State Convention by the neagle in the addinary way, a Convention must be called upon such hort notice that delegates would require to be appoined by county committees, instead of elected by Senatorial and Legislative conventions held for the purpose, as has always been the case berefutore. The indignation is intense among all thoughtful people, particulars among the tiermans, at this assumption of power, that it brairs evil for Grant-Had Benator Cameron set art to eliminate den Grant from the list of candidates for the Presidency as effects. aily as if he had never been burn, he could not possibly

NEARLY THIRTY MILLIONS.

ment completed yesterday the financial budget for 1880. The sum agreed upon to defray the cost of this year's administration of the city government is \$29.642,991.98. The revenue during the year which may be applied toward the reduction of taxation is estimated at \$1,-500,000. The sum to be raised by taxation for 500.000. The sum to be raised by taxation for the year's expenses is \$23,142,991.98. The estimate for 1879, after the revenue was deducted, was \$27,747,750.20. The increase in this year's estimate of \$395,241.78 is made up of new appropriations for the erection of new buildings, the increase of the water supply, the inspection of tenement houses, the purchase of apparatus for street cleaning, and other purposes. The decrease of \$1,000,000 in the estimated revenue for the year, is caused by the payment of the revenues from certain sources toward the reduction of the city debt, under a law passed in 1878.

1878.
Among the large appropriations for this year are \$3,500,000 for the Board of Education, \$3,282,740 for the Police Department, \$1,307,470 for the Frie Department, \$2,043,600 for the Department of Public Works, \$1,348,383,34 for the Department of Charilles and Cyrrection, \$255,090 for street cleaning, \$3,571,322,91 for the city's quote of State taxes, and \$8,459,319,51 for interest on the city debt.

THE SUGAR TARIFF.

Fraudulent Importations under the Present System of Collecting the Revenue.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Some months ago the supervising special agent of the Treasury Department discovered that discrepancies exsted between the statistics furnished by the Bureau of Statistics regarding the importation of sugars and the figures furnished the special agents by collectors of customs on the same subject. As the Bureau of Statistics receives its information through collectors of customs. Mr. Tingle was at a loss to know why the figures received by him from both sources were not alike. A special agent of the department has een detailed to investigate the subject. An attempt will be made this winter to change the tariff on sugar, and also the method of collecting the revenue from the sugar trade. There are diverse and conflicting views among the sugar Importers and refluers as to the best method of altering the tariff, and a strong lobby will be in Washington immediately after the recess to force the different opinions of the trade upon members of Congress. The special agents of the Treasury Department have for the past two years been investigating the method of collecting the revenues from imported sugars. Those investigations have revealed the necessity for a new method of collection such as will protect the Government from fraud. Reports are on file in the department showing particular cases of fraudulent importations of sugars under the present system. Firms of high standing in New York are said to have been involved in swindling the Government. A demand will probably be made upon the Secretary of the Treasury by resolution of the House for these reports. tempt will be made this winter to change the tariff on sugar, and also the method of collect-

ANOTHER CHURCH WAR.

Why the Rev. Dr. Osbon of Mariborough is at Variance with the Red Ribbon Club.

MARLBOROUGH, Dec. 31 .- Another church war has broken out in Marlborough. This time the fight is between the Rev. Dr. Osbon and the 'Red Ribbon Club," a local temperance organization. For a long time Marlborugh has been struggling with a temperance revival, and no village along the Hudson more sorely needed such. A travelling agitator from Michigan named Mabee came here, the "Red Ribbon Club" was organized, and over two-thirds of our adult population were soon earnestly engaged in a crusade against rum. Everything engaged in a crasade against rum. Everything was going along swimmingly until it was discovered that the Rev. A. M. Osbon, D. D., was against the work. Dr. Osbon is paster of the Marlborough Methodist Church, and has been for fifty years a minister. Those who sought out the Rev. Dector's reasons for opposition to the temperance work learned, so they aver, that he had only one cause for nutagonism, and that a purely personal one. He had not been invited to speak at any of the meetings nor in any other wise given prominence in the move-

instead to speak at any of the meetings nor in any other wise given prominence in the movement. This, it is averred, has prompted him to orpose the movement.

The survive correspondent learns from members of the cub that the Methodist society is not with Dr. Osbon in his warfare, and point to the facts that collections in the church have diminished one-thaif in the past few months, and that the weekly prayer meeting is former average attendance of seventy-five has dwindled down to about a dozen. One reason is particularly urged in delence of the apparent discourtesy in not inviting Mr. Osbon to take part in the meetings. "It would," as they express it, "have been too much like the devil rebuking sin." When asked to explain this language, they said: "Dr. Osbon has several sons. One of these sons is a newspaper man, and just prior to the beginning of the red-ribbon movement he was a guest at his father's bouse in this village. He went through the corried to the beginning of the red-ribbon movement he was a guest at his father's house in this village. He went through the village streets with pails of whiskey, which he carried to the Method ist parsonage. A key of liquor came to him by one of the night boats, and this too, was delivered at the parsonage. Dr. Osbon's son John said openiy: We all drink it. Of course, this was known to all of our young men, and when we arged them to join us we were always met with the reply: Why don't you get the dominie to sign the alledge? If the angressian.

the reply: Why don't you get the dominie to sign the pledge? If the parsonage people can drink so can we."

These statements are vouched for by some of the best citizens of Mariborough, and have been publicly made. Dr. Osbon and his friends, in reply, aver that there is an intent to do him hurt and cripple his ministry. He is far edvanced in years, and it is said that the trustees of his church last spring determined to ask the Conference to remove him to another charge.

WHO CAN REMEDY THIS?

Inadequate Provisions for Taking Care of

Sick Seamen at the Battery.

On the shipping papers of all vessels of the merchant marine there is a charge of forty cents a month for every man, for hospital due This is for the support of the marine hospital service, and entitles every man to entrance into any marine hospital in the country. The hospital at this port is in some respects sadly deflal at this port is in some respects sadly defi-nt owner to lack of money. In appairable to Sur-in appairable to Dr. Fessenden or to Sur-in Robert White at the Custom House, an ibulance is sent to the vessel where the sick or ured man is lying, and he is taken to the utery. Then there is trouble. There is no silver at the Battery, and the sick are conse-ently much exposed. The little tug Martin, it pales between the Battery and Bestier's and, where the hospital is situated, is ulterly fit. A healthy person has great difficulty in

Island, where the hospital is situated, is utterly holds. A healthy person has great difficulty in boarding her. A sick man has to be held dangling over the stone coping of the Battery util those aboard get ready to catch him, when he is finishy reseased from above. If the man has a broken limb or is dying of consumption, the shock, as may well be imagined, is a vere. So sman is the tug that a stretcher cannot be used. Dr. White constructed a stretcher same time age that he fancied would answer the purpose. It was much smaller than those usually time ago that he fancied would answer the pur-pose. It was much smaller than those usually used, but it could not be utilized on account of the measure accommodations. All the way down to the island the sick are exposed to the in-demency of the weather. Indeed it is not until Dr. Heath, on the arrival of the load at the island, sends stretchers with blankers that the sick men are out of danger from exposure.

The Irish Pensantry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with much interest Tun Spa's editorial comments on the present agitation in Ireland. Can you make room for a ew suggestions touching the cause of the sufferi emong the Irish persontry! Imagine the case of a m who takes a wild, harren piece of land. His tamily are young when he takes it. As they grow up he pare the bone and sinew of that family on that land. Through hard labor and denial or every comfort that goes to make line endurable, the land in time becomes cultivated such to yield some profit. Just as it begins to you what the wascan, throwing her down and her as outlier ribs. The mother did not long survive the the one of his rubs. The mother did not long survive the shorts.

Now, can any one impains such brutality in a Christian Country? Are the proble Bit roaded on to almost mix consists? Are the proble Bit roaded on to almost mix crime by such scaling, when a little bens, any and analyse because a such scaling it, when a little bens, any and analyse because the move that I have the man the base without for which there are the move that? The trimply for his blue is blue between the large that I have trimply be a best for his way and the consistence of the conditions who are the his consistence of the conditions and the consistence of the conditions and the consistence of the problems of the conditions and the conditions of the form to the conditions and the conditions with a problems which have some under all times with specific little from the prior first.

BOURDON AVENUE. BRIDGERS O'SHEES POLICES.

BOURDOND AVENUE.

Gen. Hatch.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your cor respondent, "A Colonic of New York Volunteers," is wrong about then finish. The officer of that using which is now serving as the Che Companishment is not J P Hauch, but Gen. Line and Hatch, Conoch. Sinds awary, D. J. Gisson United Sister Avery

FOUNDING A GREAT LIBRARY. The Trust that William Nible Confided to

his life Mr. Niblo gave to the Young Men's

Christian Association his collection of nearly

Indications that Business has Revived.

Work has been resumed in the large cotton mills of J'G. Peters & Co., at Lancacter, Pa. Work had been suspended for many months there.

The Pennsylvania Sailrond Company are erecting a new wheel natory at Altouna, Pa. About 200 hands will be employed.

se emitored.

The glove entires of Gloversville, New York, have recived that they will not engage to work the coming year
or less than \$2.59 at yo t is not hope.

A relies mill is to be started up at Wood's Falls, N. Y.

Over 7.000 grane baskets were made by one firm in Names, N. Y., during the intest grape season.

The moners at McIntyre Mines, in Pennsylvania, have received an advance in waters of five per cent.

Coal has been found on the farm of Mr. Boaser, near Saviersburg. Monroe County, Pa., at the toot of the Bine Mountains.

The Lehigh Valley Rallroad Company is stocking its

The Boston and Albany Railroad has contracted with a firm at Williamsport, Pa., for 3,000 car loads of sort coal per mouth.

After an idlepess of ten years the Eric (Pa.) blast fur-nace has been put in operation.

All the stock furnaces at and near Scranton, Pa., are very bisy. Men are put to work wherever room can be found

to put them.
The amount of lumbering on Pine Creek, Potter County,
Pa., is lorser this year than ever before.
The charceal furnaces in Millin Centre and Chester
Counties Pal have had a harvest this year, the demand
for the from made by this process being very great for
railroad rawheels.

The only steam flouring mill in Camden, N. J., is kept unning night and day.

running night and day.

At Lowell, Mass., six hundred operatives at the Middle-sex mills have signed a polition asking for more wages.

In Woburn, Mass., there are twenty-five tanners and curriers who give employment to 1.000 persons, and produce goods to the value of \$3,500,000 per annum.

Messra Warwick & Stranger, window glass manufacturers at Gloucester, N.J., have increased the wages of their operatives ten per cent., and have more orders on hand than they can fill

The paper makers at Penperell, Mass., have orders that will require several months still to fill.

Cohoes, N. Y., has six cotton mills owned by one cor-oration, employing 275,000 spindles, 6,200 looms, and 000 operatives, making 1,700,000 yards of cloth per

ed other small builts have enough orders on hard to epitheir here of workers and machines employed for year to come.

The Geneva and Southwestern and the Bornellaville and Blue Creek Railroads have consolidated with the Outra'n Southern Raile Creek Railroads have consolidated with the Outra'n Southern Reilroad, making a continuous rout trom Soutie, on Lake Ontario, to the coal regions of Pennsylvania.

New discoveries of plumbago are being made in Chester County, Pa.

The cost of the proposed Somorset and Cambria Rail-read will be \$800,000, not including rolling stock or right of way.

Geese raising is carried on to a large extent in Texas, One goods will yield about a pound and a half of feathers. One ranch already has three to usual geese.

The Segman, Mich., saw mills cut 500,000,000 feet of funder this session, 16,000,000 lath, 10,000,000 staves and heading, and \$145,000,000 shingles.

rading, and \$150,000.00 shingles.
The Canada Central Relived Company are refurnishing their road with new rolling stock from the Chicago ar Works, in consequence of the change of gauge.

Reading. Pa, manufactures 20,000 brooms per annum. Reading. Pa, manufactures 20,000 brooms per annum. The broom cora and handles come from the West.

S. J. Craswell, an iron founder of Philadelphia, Pa, has just finemed at iron chunters cap which weights six forces and the contract fire a six contract in diameter, and is to be placed on a chunney 175 feet high.

A company has been formed in Pittsburgh, Pa., to manu-facture note for glass works. They will use Missouri and fermine class. There is only one other company in the United States.

One rolling will at Pittsburgh, Pa., is turning out 225 tons of failshed rails per day: 2.830 persons are employed.

The glass factories of Pittsburgh and vicinity, seventy-

five in number, employ 5,500 men, and turn out a yearly product of \$6,000,000.

Garcelon and Grant.

Closing their Doors Against the Presbytery.

Seized to Test a Question of Taxation.

City on Thesday evening seized a large amount of per-sonal property, including horses, curranges, stock, uten-

alls, &c., out the pretineer of Mr. E. of Workey of Assorta, and I resterning the property second was advertised for sale of thin T. The prevent of the schools was interested by Workeys, which one of the bireced intojects in ners in the original City, the decimal in technical granufacturing decimal cases. Transferry Morra determined to test the question, and so reduced the smarry.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

From town and epocity, and and sea, lineagers or both and low degree. Are hashemed brinked to the har,

Like hongry flocks of birds of proy Each hongry howk, and cormoran

Now shouts for Grant.

live up among the other lings, And in the nation's face once more,

And shout for Grant.

Beneath the toople's angry frown,

Fearless of public scorn or taunt,

Corruption's cavalry make haste

And tover is their powder scant,

All who tellove a soldier's name.

May cover countle a decis of stame. And that all public tracts are made. To be to sortid man betrayed,

While homesty is maught but cant-All shout for Graus.

To fire let Grant.

And shout for Grant.

To mount and lay the country waste:

A brany infantry reserve But wasts the chance to show its nerve.

Once more the men who settled down

Artse, in spite of their disgrace, To push their claims to power and place,

The throngs of bunished whiskey kings

City Treasurer John II. Morris of Long Island

his de for an tronclad ticket: For President—Dr. Garcelon of Maine.

SUNBEAMS. -John Crozier, a Toronto Sunday school Bishop Chatard of Indiana deposed Yesterday Mr. Robert Hoe, Jr., received from the executors of the estate of the inte William Niblo \$150,000 bequenthed for the pur-

Father Pitzpairiok of Evansville in consequence of quarrel between the priest and the congregation. Father chase and establishment of a library for the -A story of a sea serpent that makes a Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Niblo's lend, whistling noise may be expected from the Pacific An automatic broad, which is made by the action of the will provided that this sum should be expended in whatever manner Mr. Hoe deemed proper

travento give out sorts a sound, has gone adritt from the

for the establishment of the library. During month of San Francisco barbor. -A German farmer at Meadville, Pa., was caught by his wife in a flirtation with a widow neighbor. She thereupon made his home too hot for him, and when he sought convolution from the widow, the latter brought 600 works on fine arts, and, through Mr. Hoe, a suit for slauder. Thus discarded by both women, the

nesisted the growth of the illerary nucleus by gitts of money. He told Mr. He he intended to do something handsome for the library, but no one was prepared for the liberal beguest he subsequently made, and to make which he altered his will after it ind been scaled. The money was paid yesterday in three parts \$100,000 being in hard cash, and the remainder in bends and mortgages and a piece of property which it is believed has been assessed at half its value.

The present library in the Young Men's Christian Association is free to all who was to enjoy its privileges, but it contains only 12,000 volumes, and its badly arranged quarters are alrendy fully utilized. Even now, however, it is comprehensive in its scope. Mr. Hoe's plan will be to expend only the interest of Mr. Niblo's bequest for the increase of the library, without impairing the capital. He said yesterday that he hopes to be able, if his life is spirred, to produce a great and useful public library of an unsectarian character. It will be essential for the directors of the association to exhibit a public spirit and to provide or assist in procuring a suitable building in which to store the books.

Mr. Niblo invested his capital in personal property, parting with his real estate apparently from a preference he had for securities in other forms, or to avoid complications after his death. He had no relatives, and the provisions of his will—which was not contested—have been executed in fourteen months. assisted the growth of the library nucleus by gitts of money. He told Mr. Hoe he intended to -They have an amateur actress like this at Richmond, Va.: "Symmetrical in form and fonic rath or than Corputation in order, midway between Januars chek and Mary Anderson, with more fixed and substar

tial benety than either. Miss Herndon is the beau ideal, the very embediment of tragedy." -A tramp asked for a mealata residence in Columbus, Ohio. The head of the family said, "Get along or I'll set the dog on you." Then the tramp bet that within five minutes be would be avoided to eat of the best that the house afforded. He won, too, because be

proved that he was a wandering son returned. -The Lower Po in Italy is covered with floating ice, and is expected to be frozen over as in 1829 and 1807. The Venice laguines are frozen. In Southern Italy, on the Benevento and Forcia Railway, the trains have been delayed by snow, and by the last advices a

train which started from Porgia had to turn back -- The Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred the good medial for science and art upon Mile. Camilia Ruzicka Ostole for a new Turkish and Ge, man Dictionary, with transcriptions of the Turkish words into Boman characters. This learned young lady has already distinguished herself in the department of Oriental Languages at the Vienna Imperial Oriental Academy.

-The Star Club of Boston has been broken up by the police, and thirteen of the members fined sch. Their effence was playing poter on Sunday but they probably would not have been molested if they had been wealthy men, instead of peor, young feilowwhose glub was so humble that the rent of its room was iv 60 cents a week, and the dues five cents per member

-Count Adolphe de Circourt, a French nobleman of many accomplishments, has just died. His later years were passed in classifying and preparing for publication the letters of his wife, who was a Russian lady of singular fascination. She was the mot intimate friend and constant correspondent and mentor of Cavour, and kept for him a vizilant watch on Thiers Guizot, the Bourse, and Cardinal Antonelli's agents.

The "Chinese Encyclopædia" has just been published to meet a long felt want in the Flowers Kingdom. It deals with every subject and treats of every columns, which can be had for \$7,500, and is authorita tively said to be very cheap at that price. Of course every

ody will buy such a handy and mexpensive little work.

-According to the Governor of Virginia the some furtenders who jingle the chimes in the ben punch apparatus have discovered a method of falsitying its registry. He thinks that it corrupts the morals of the people who throng the bars in quest of beverage and makes worse men of those who serve the thirsts Virginians. He arres that this system of taxation be about ished and some other substituted. If the bell punch has failed in Virginia it is not for want of practical trial.

-A school girl at Bellefontaine, Ohio, offended her hoy lover, and he re used to speak to her. Sin passed a note to him asking forgiveness, but he raised She wrote to him again, saying that she would kill be self if he did not make up, and he replied that he would or glad to go to her funeral. She then began her suicidat forts by drinking a bottle of black ink, which ordy made er sick. A bottle of red ink had no deadlier effect inally, she cut her throat with a pocketknile, but not analy, though she made a deep and dangerous gash.

-Pegram, the negro pedestrian, who came out fourth in the recent footrace at the Madison Square Garden, is described by the Boston Becali as a pross Baptist of that city. He averibes his success to prayer. "I prayed for strength," he says. "I thought of that verse in the fortieth chapter of Isaiah and the last verse, which says: 'But they that wait upon the Lord shall shall walk and not be faint." That's the words that kept ringing in my ears all the time. If I hadn't been a good

man I would not have got where I did." -Prince Milan of Servia, who entertains, sels well known, the most extravarant notions about the divine right of kings, became recently greatly excited at ister, Dr. Ristick, who ventured to differ with him exclaimed with much beat of manner: "Ristlek, if I order you to jump into the sea, you will certainly plume One firm in Athens, Ga., made \$80,000 by the recent rise in cotton. The New Jersey Central Railroad is pushed to its utin head foremost." Dr. Ristick bowed respectfully, and most capacity. All the engines and cars are in constant use, and many of the tocomotives are doing double duty. The furniture interies of Lunn City Tenn, have asked permission from the insurance companies to run their macritory after dark, as they are unable to fill their large orders by day work. moved toward the door. "Whither are you going, Ristick?" inquired his Highness, bending his brows in dis pleasure. "Your Highness will pardon me," replied the

astute state-man, "I am going to learn to swim. -The wisdom of the German postal and telegraph authorities in determining to connect Berlin with the chief cities of the compire, by means of a system of underground telegraph wires, has been fully con-firmed during the severe weather recently provailing. While the vicient storms of wind and snow have, in many overground wires, the traffic between towns connected by subterranean lines has gone on through the worst weather without the least interruption or inconvenience. A considerable extension of the underground system is looked upon as probable both in Germany and other

On account of the press of orders the factories at Pitts-burgh, Pa., can only shut down one day during the hou-days. Continental countries. -M. Claude Etienne Minié, the Inventor of Large factories for the manufacture of a new process of coment are now being built at Wampuin, Pa. the carbine known by that name, who died a few days age, was been in Paris in 1804. He entered the army as a private, but rose to the captaincy of a company of chas-Work has been commenced on an addition to the Gien Cove Starch Works. The factory has at present a concept for armining 1,000 tunibles of cont. For day, and they are teadd to the empacity 7,000 business per day. It is reported that a milroud is to be built to connect with the Long Island Engrost. seurs. It was then that he conceived the idea of amproving the weapon used by this corps. He refused to make money out of his inventions by patenting them, or to quit France for superior service in Russia. He was in 1840, appointed instructor in firing at the Ecole Normale, at Vincennes, and retired from active life in 1858, but he had all all me been occupying himself with the TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET: How would improvement of firearms, and his last achievement, a For View-President—U. S. Grant of Illinois. The Republican party want a strong government. This ticket less strength and availability also, tory, thereboth has herve and brains; and Gen. Grant rifle lighter than the chassepot, and carrying one th

sand metres facther, was exhibited at the Universal Exhibition of 1878. distriction has been guilty of half the enormities white of late, he is just what the boundaries and adults. -Two murderers were lynched at Golden, Colorado. The pair had cruelly murdered and robbed a popular man. One was a white man named Woodrad, monimation in 1906, now who can heat Blaine is sure of success, if taken throughtenity. whom remarkable courage had been attributed. But their telicizer whom taken out of the jail by a mob behed their regulations. Woodruff proved to be the stole, for he Hierarctor threelent! J. H. Perdy. Mount Risco, Dec. 27. argued his case calmly with his capture, and, failing to convince them that he ought not to be franged, said to. I be did not much much hanging after all if they gill we neatly and quickly. The Indian, however, showed no The officers of the Clason Avenue Presbytery.

The officers have refused to give to the Brooklye Presbytery the use of their church edities for the Jonary bursts, and a special associal of the Presbytery the control developments. The officers of the church cooleast that as they had sent clear of the disconsists in the Presbytery their terms partor, the disconsist in the framework of the control of the disconsists in the framework of the disconsists in the form of the disconsists of the discon plack, but abjectly pleased for his life, and tred to put an the guilt on in a companion. He prayed to heaven to mercy after the rope had been placed around his need, but Weedraff and beginssed he had "no influence up

there" and would "take the chances just as they at -In many parts of the Continent the less condity of the however, a kind of rabbit, and its destroot tiveness, expecially to correlate ones, are a source of some shortrouble and less to farmers. In some parts, or stor short trouble and less to formers. In some parts of their many the Government, with a view to keep down the numbers of the species of redent, offers rewards or all that are brought to dead or silve. In the single district of Aselectschem, one order to be Mandelore Gourte too more unitarities paid rewards on There's howevers, at the rate of about one much of a solicity a bundled or 15%. Notwice that much of a solicity a bundled or 15%. Notwice that much of a solicity a bundled or 15%. Notwice that much of a solicity of bundled or 15% are and rewards were grain offered, with the result that my the the chester of the lists for the wavelength of the lists for the wavelength of the lists for the wavelength of the previous year. It is calculated that was heard to be previous year. It is calculated that was he Nawark.—It is proper for you to send your New Year cards to voir fromis by man.

B. R. Schilb.—The son is no American citizen, although control in a would his parents were temporarily resident at many the parents were temporarily resident at many that a many that a many the parents were temporarily resident. program of many 4 moves, being at the rate of 15,000 to every square man extend in the district —The Gazette of France given a list of the

— The Gravities of France given a list of the colors where the area of the property of the water of the was the "grade water in which is a large water of the was the "grade water in which is a large like bridges in Paris were executed as the second of Paris, as well as no control of the colors of Paris, In 1 of Paris and Corpses in the shorts of Paris. In 1 of the harman deviations was traced by the large deviation of the shorts of Paris. In 1 of the harman deviations was traced in the shorts of Paris. trebers up another two and with for the pound in fleet in 1867 entire version! I run cold in their strict, a best familie occurred in Ports, and wazons were entire across the Salar II Radi the Hermanneter in their 1829; we occurred out toy below zero Pairs. In 1719 the Hormanneter marked 90 below zero Pairs. In 1719 the Hormanneter marked 90 below zero Pairs, the 30-d Hermanneter marked over in many places, he goard minutes of the trees in France were described, in trace in the curious. In 1756 the line of the death of Verschiller was 12 inches think. In 1776, the rest of Verentiles was 12 inchestingh. In 1750 the immunity steries to 97 inches were spaint in Paris. The reservoir inner ton say were spainted by a force or French cased) and have arthursy—an episode in warrary was follows: in its inject of one of the planners in the materies. Ver surject of one of the planners in the materies of Ver surject in tract the theomeometrical to zero in Paris, all the rivers in France wave from an individual of the rivers in France wave from an individual of the rivers in France wave from a submitted at the property of the rivers in France wave the material to zero for the rivers in France wave to the rivers in France wave from the rivers in the given Paler, but the American will was of the wheet direction and the Sense was only conserved.

French Government has been driven to conman; he is sensible in preferring Newport less, for Brother LORIMER to make a New Year's esolution never to read another sermon of the ciliate. It may be that the cities and large to St. Petersburg; but the reason he urges-The Cost of City Government for 1890—What Rev. Dr. PARKER of London. towns would show themselves more radical the insufficiency of the salary-is unbecomthe Departments Get. than ever in consequence of cierical opposiing a plain republican. The Board of Estimate and Apportiontion, but the mass of the population is Catholic, and might return a majority pledged to The City of Glasgow Bank. moderate opinions. In any case, serowd ob-The liquidators of the City of Glasgow servers will scan the political vicissitudes of Bank, which failed Oct. 2, 1878, have submitted to the shareholders a report of their France during 1880 with peculiar solicitude. In Germany the coming year will prob-